The listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1 to 34 (Canceled).

Claim 35 (New). Device for converting energy comprising a gas generator (6) for generating a hydrogen-oxygen mixture or Brown gas with a reaction chamber (19), in which electrodes (29) are disposed, wherein the reaction chamber (19) is of a rotationally symmetrical shape with respect to an axis (18) , and at least certain regions of the inner boundary surfaces (20) of the reaction chamber (19) in the region of a jacket (21) of the reaction chamber (19) are formed by inner electrode surfaces (30, 31) of the electrodes (29) of the gas generator (6) , wherein a rotor (32) with a rotation axis (33) is provided in the gas generator (6) and the rotation axis (33) is oriented coaxially with the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19).

Claim 36 (New) . Device as claimed in claim 35, wherein at least one inlet connector (25) for a working medium (24) is

provided in the jacket (21) , oriented at a tangent with respect to the jacket (21) of the reaction chamber (19).

Claim 37 (New) . Device as claimed in claim 36, wherein the rotor (32) is designed to generate a rotation with an angular velocity (34) in a range of from 10 s-1 to 25 s-1.

Claim 38 (New). Device as claimed in claim 35, wherein an outlet orifice (26) is provided in a base plate (22) and/or cover plate (23) closing off the reaction chamber (19) and the outlet orifice (26) is disposed coaxially with the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19).

Claim 39 (New). Device as claimed in claim 38, wherein the outlet orifice (26) is provided in the form of a suction lance (37) which is displaceable parallel with the direction of the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19).

Claim 40 (New). Device as claimed in claim 38, wherein the outlet orifice (26) is provided in the form of a suction funnel (43).

Claim 41 (New). Device as claimed in claim 39, wherein a phase separation device (44) is provided in the suction lance (37).

Claim 42 (New). Device as claimed in claim 38, wherein a throttle valve or a valve (45) is disposed in a line (7) connected to the outlet orifice (26) and the reaction chamber (19) is provided in the form of a pressure vessel.

Claim 43 (New). Device as claimed in claim 35, wherein the gas generator (6) is provided with an acoustic source (38).

Claim 44 (New). Device as claimed in claim 43, wherein the acoustic source (38) is designed to generate sound at a frequency in a range of from 25 kHz to 55 kHz, preferably from 38.5 kHz to 41.5 kHz, more preferably 40.5 kHz.

Claim 45 (New). Device as claimed in claim 43, wherein the acoustic source (38) is oriented coaxially with the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19).

Claim 46 (New). Device as claimed in claim 43, wherein at least a part-region of the inner boundary surface (20) of the reaction chamber (19) is shaped as a reflector (39) for concentrating the sound.

Claim 47 (New). Device as claimed in claim 35, wherein the gas generator (6) is provided with an IR source.

Claim 48 (New). Device as claimed in claim 35, wherein the gas generator (6) is provided with a magnet (41).

Claim 49 (New). Device as claimed in claim 48, wherein a magnetic field direction of the magnet in the region of the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19) is oriented anti-parallel with respect to a direction of an angular velocity (34) of the rotor (32).

Claim 50 (New). Device as claimed in 35, wherein a pressure vessel (4) is provided for the working medium (24).

Claim 51 (New). Device as claimed in claim 35, wherein it is designed as a heating device (1) with a heat generator (2) and

an interior of the heat generator (2) is provided with a sintered material (17).

Claim 52 (New). Device as claimed in claim 51, wherein the gas generator (6), the heat generator (2), a heat exchanger (3), the pressure vessel (4) and a pump (5) are connected to one another to form a closed circuit for the working medium (24).

Claim 53 (New). Device as claimed in claim 52, wherein a fan (14) is provided on the heat exchanger (3) for feeding heat away from the heat exchanger (3).

Claim 54 (New). Device as claimed in claim 35, wherein a control system (13) is provided for controlling the operating mode.

Claim 55 (New). Device as claimed in claim 54, wherein the control system (13) is designed to run an automatic control.

Claim 56 (New). Method of converting energy using a hydrogen-oxygen mixture or Brown gas, wherein a working medium (24) or water is fed into a reaction chamber (19) of a

rotationally symmetrical shape with respect to an axis (18), and an electric field (35) is applied between electrodes (29) , and an electric field direction is oriented perpendicular to the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19) and the water is displaced in rotation, and a rotation axis (33) of the water is oriented coaxially with the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19) and the hydrogen-oxygen mixture or Brown gas formed in the region of the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19) is fed out of the reaction chamber (19) and the hydrogen-oxygen mixture or Brown gas is recombined to form water.

Claim 57 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the water and/or Brown gas in the reaction chamber (19) is exposed to a magnetic field, and a magnetic induction (42) in the region of the axis (18) of the reaction chamber (19) is oriented anti-parallel with respect to the direction of the angular velocity (34).

Claim 58 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the water and/or Brown gas is exposed to acoustic energy in the reaction chamber (19).

Claim 59 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the water and/or Brown gas is exposed to IR radiation in the reaction chamber (19).

Claim 60 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the water and Brown gas are conveyed in a closed circuit.

Claim 61 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein an angular velocity (34) of the rotation of the water in the reaction chamber (19) is periodically varied.

Claim 62 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein a pressure of the working medium (24) in the circuit is periodically varied.

Claim 63 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein an acoustic intensity of an acoustic source (38) in the reaction chamber (19) is periodically varied.

Claim 64 (New). Method as claimed in claim 63, wherein the periodic variation in the pressure of the working medium (24)

takes place in an opposite phase from the periodic variation of the acoustic intensity of the acoustic source (38)

Claim 65 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the value of a frequency of the periodic variation in the pressure of the working medium (24) and/or the acoustic intensity of the acoustic source (38) and/or the angular velocity (34) is selected from a range of between 0.1 Hz and 10 Hz.

Claim 66 (New). Method as claimed in claim 56, wherein the recombination of the hydrogen-oxygen mixture or Brown gas takes place in a heat generator (2) and the heat generated as a result is fed away with the water.

Claim 67 (New). Method as claimed in claim 66, wherein the Brown gas is fed through a sintered material (17) in the heat generator (2).